

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHILIP WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1828.

[VOL. VIII. NO. 418.]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

Daniel H. Cress

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment. He has just opened an assortment of GOODS from the North, consisting of

**Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery,
Hardware, Groceries, &c.**

which he is selling at a smaller advance on cost, for cash, than has ever been offered to the public before in this place.
Salisbury, Feb. 18th, 1828. 98

Auction Sales.

ON Tuesday, the 6th day of May next, at the subscriber's Auction Store, will commence the sale (which will be continued from day to day until closed) of the entire Stock of GOODS, of a house declining business, consisting of a large and valuable assortment of

**Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Cotton Bagging,
Hats, Shoes, Canning, &c.**

The above Goods were selected for the Southern market. Country Merchants, and others, may come forward with confident expectation of purchasing, at very reduced prices; and of procuring Goods in such quantities as to suit them, the stock being large, and but few cut goods. They consist in part of,

Superfine, Fine, and Common Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets. Black and Coloured Silks, Swansdown, Tulle, and Mersey's Vesting, Black and Coloured and Fancy Levantines, Sarsnets, Silks, and Florines. Plain and Figured Cambric, Jaconet, Mull, Book, and Swiss Muslins. Fine and Superfine Cambric and Furniture Calicoes, a large assortment. Russia, Irish, and Domestic Sheetings, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens and Lawns. Elegant Rich and Figured Muslin and Crane Robes. Merino, Silk, and Common Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in great variety. Men's and Women's Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery, black, white, and coloured. Cotton, Thread, and Silk Laces, and Lace Veils. 6-4 to 10-4 Table Diapers and Table Cloths, Russia and Bird eye Diapers. Men's and Women's Kid, Beaver, and Silk Gloves, black, white, and coloured. Several Bales of Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, Gingham, and Checks.

The Goods will be arranged, and ready for examination three days before the Sale. Terms, 6 months credit. Fayetteville, N. C.
3113 WILLIAMS & Co. Auctioneers.

GROCERIES.

THE subscribers are this day receiving, in part, at their wholesale store in Fayetteville N. C. their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES.

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally;

40 Hhls. prime Sugars,
40 bbls. leaf and lump do.
214 bags Havana, Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
500 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 bbls Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy, (Sagette brandy),
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 quarts Casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 quarts Casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quarts Casks old Madeira
3 pipe do do
6 half quarts Casks Cetto
2 do do Port
2 Hhds. of Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls. Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
10 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 bampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
With a great variety of every article in their line.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1828. 413

BOOK BINDING

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Bindery in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their old servant JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 63

CARD.

E. WILLEY & CO.

(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)

HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of
Drugs, Medicines, and Paints;

which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it to their interest to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. Salisbury, Nov. 20th, 1827. 89

JOHN YOUNG'S ESTATE.

THE undersigned having qualified, at February sessions of Rowan county court, as administrator on the estate of John Young, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar. W. B. WOOD, Adm'r.
Feb. 19th, 1828. 3m15

MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA.

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827. 82

FOR SALE OR RENT

THE subscribers having removed their store from Statesville to the upper part of freedom county, for the purpose of settling their business in Statesville, now offer to Rent or Sell their House and Lot, adjoining the store of Jas. Shepherd. It is a beautiful Lot, with a good store-house and other necessary buildings on it, situated one door from the south east corner, and is an excellent stand for a Merchant. Any person wishing to Rent or Buy, would do well to call and examine it. For terms, apply to
3113r
April 14, 1828. CRAWFORD & GAITHER.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm, (while at Statesville) are again requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, for no longer indulgence will be given. One or both of them may be found in Statesville, at all public times.
C. & GAITHER.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office at Lexington, North Carolina, on the 21st April, 1828.
John Barrett, David Lookbill,
John H. Barrett, Jacob Mikel,
Jonathan Barrett, Benjamin Mice,
Sarah Barrett, Philip Mock,
Benjamin Billings, Peter Myers,
Benjamin Billings, Jr., Joseph Northern,
John Blackburne, James Payne,
James Bryant, Jordan Perry,
David Buckhardt, Mary Pope,
Levi Campbell, Michael Redwine,
Thomas Godly, Thomas Sawyer,
Rachel Cunningham, Peter Shules,
Julia Daniel, Jacob Skein,
Benjamin Farabee, Sally Smith,
Joseph Farabee, Joseph Smith,
Andrew Fouts, Patsy Spence,
Rannister Glidewell, George Tash,
George Grimes, Ruth Teague,
George Hagey, William B. Toomy,
Christopher Hederick, John Wallis,
Sidney Johnson, James Wright,
Zechariah Johnson, Jonathan Williams,
James Kennedy, William Williams,
Henry Kely, David Waggoner,
Christian Kinney, Jane M. Woods,
Elijah Lanier, Alfred Wilson,
Oliver Lambeth, William Wadsworth.
Enos Lanning, 3114

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

The high-blooded and Celebrated Horse NORTH CAROLINIAN.

WILL stand the present season, (which commenced the 16th day of March, and will terminate the 1st of July) at Mr. Slaughter's Stable in the town of Salisbury; and will be let to mares at 15 dollars the single leap, the money to be paid as soon as the mare is covered—30 dollars the season, payable on the 25th of December next, which may be discharged by a payment of 25 dollars during the season—and 50 dollars for insurance, payable when the mare is discovered to be with foal or when she is transferred by the owner. One dollar to the groom in every instance, to be paid when the mare is covered. No responsibility for accidents or escapes, though all possible care is taken to prevent them. North-Carolinian will be constantly at his stand in Salisbury with the exception of a few public days, during which he will be exhibited at Davidson and Cabarrus courts, and some of the public gatherings in Rowan county.
JOSIAH TURNER.
March 25, 1828. 613

THE BANKS.

We notice in the Warrenton paper, the proceedings of a meeting of the people of Granville county, held at Oxford, on the 5th of February; at which a committee was appointed, "with instructions to draw up a report upon the conduct of the Banks of North Carolina; and to propose such measures as, in their discretion, might seem best, to protect the people of North Carolina against the improper practices of said banks. On the 4th ult. (Tuesday of Superior Court) an adjourned meeting was held—five or six hundred people attending. Horace Burton presided; and the meeting being called to order, a member of the committee rose, and, after a few explanatory remarks, read the following report:

Report of the committee, appointed by a meeting of the people of Granville, held at Oxford, on Tuesday the 5th ultimo, to the people of Granville, now in general meeting assembled:

On viewing the directory resolution, which assigned their duties, the committee found themselves charged with two distinct objects:

1st. To present to you to day a report upon the conduct of the banks of North Carolina.

2nd. To propose such measures, as in their discretion might seem best, to protect the People of North Carolina against the improper practices of said banks.

The Committee, in undertaking these duties, are deeply sensible of the importance of the subject, involving as it does, nothing less than the safety and independence of the people of North Carolina. They conceive that the establishment of the banks was an unwise, if not an unconstitutional proceeding of the legislature; and that, if they had confined themselves within the sphere of action prescribed to them when they were established, their operations would have been sufficiently distressing to a country so decidedly agricultural as ours; but created as they were for the supposed advantage and convenience of the people, and directed to conduct their business according to certain rules laid down for their government, they have wantonly violated those rules, and shamefully evaded the conditions under which they were established. The result is, that, instead of a benefit, they have been a nuisance to the people, operating like so many ulcers in the heart of the state, eating up its substance, and corroding away its health. Strong as this language may appear, we conceive it altogether inadequate, to express a just idea of the improper practices of the banks, and the deplorable effect of those practices on the country; assured as we are that a crisis is at hand, when, if some decisive measures be not adopted to cover and protect the country from the fraudulent practices and merciless exactions of the banks, thousands of our fellow-citizens will be deprived of their homes and driven into exile, and a majority of those who remain, reduced to the condition of patient drudges, hewers of wood, and drawers of water for the banks—nay, we affirm that, for many years, our most substantial landholders and farmers have been little else than over-crowers for the banks, being barely able, by the utmost dint of industry and economy, to keep possession of their farms while the profits of their labor have gone to increase the unlawful gains of the banks; nor are the merchants, and other classes of the community, unaffected by their insidious operations; the depreciation of their notes, occasioned by their refusing to redeem them with specie, has long crippled and embarrassed our commerce, and the rapid manner in which they are now reducing the amount of money in circulation, besides other evils of a frightful character, threatens with annihilation every department of business. If this state of distress, almost of desperation, had been brought about by a fair course of dealing on the part of the banks, however severe the crisis, we could but acquiesce in its evils, and bear with patience, if we could oar at all, the hardships for which there would then be no redress—but when we reflect, that the deep and dangerous hold which the banks have gotten upon the country, has been gotten unfairly; that it is by a dishonest and shameful violation of their charters, they have contrived to get into their hands the means of harassing our people and depriving them of their substance, we declare that the people have the right to resist, that they have the power to resist their nefarious operations; and that upon the prompt exercise of this right, and this power, nothing less than their independence is staked—we repeat it, our people must either take measures to resist the ill-got power of the banks, and call them to a strict account for their crimes, or resign all pretensions to the character of freemen. We have no hesitation in affirming, that the wrongs which impelled our forefathers into the war of the Revolution, were trifling, compared

with those which the people of North Carolina now suffer, and have long suffered, at the hands of their own banks—the practical hardship which produced the revolution, was comparatively trifling; it was the determination of the British Parliament to tax our ancestors without their consent; the amount of the tax was small, but the principle of it was tyrannical, and sooner than submit to an arbitrary exertion of power, even at the hands of the greatest nation upon earth, a nation too which had given them birth, and then actually ruled them, they determined to hazard their fortunes and their lives. Compare this with the evils we endure at the hands of a few money dealers who direct the affairs of our banks, and mark the difference. 'Tis true, the directors of the banks have not yet the presumption to pass laws, requiring the people of North Carolina to pay them a tax by name, but by violating the laws which gave them existence, they indirectly tax the people of North Carolina, to an amount such as the subjects of the Ottoman Porte are not required to pay their master—we say that the banks have inflicted, and continue to inflict, these hardships on the people: in violation of the very laws, by which the banks themselves were created. And this brings us to a discussion of the charters and powers of the banks—we are aware that many of our people, alarmed at the bold strides which the banks have made in entralling the country, and overawing its spirit, are ready to regard them as mysterious beings, clothed with unlimited power over the property of the country—a glance at their charters will dispel this illusion, and show us what they really are—will show us that they are nothing more than companies of individuals authorised by the legislature to club their money together and loan it to the people on certain specified conditions. The directors of the banks were required to observe three fundamental conditions, as the bases of their operations:

1st. That the amount of their notes in circulation should at no time exceed three times the amount of their capital.

2nd. That upon demand their notes should be redeemed with specie.

3rd. That they should take six per cent upon their loans and discounts, and no more.

Your Committee are satisfied that all these conditions have been wilfully violated—that the banks at first flooded the country with their paper, issuing a vast quantity more than they were authorised to issue—a vast quantity more than they could redeem with specie—their reason for this is obvious—they pay no interest on their notes, while they receive an interest of more than six per cent on the notes of other persons given them in exchange for theirs—as, therefore, they could obtain the notes of others, drawing an interest of more than six per cent in lieu of their drawing none, and as their own notes, while lying in their vaults, were worth to them no more than so many bits of brown paper, it became their interest to exchange as many of their notes as they could, for the notes of the people; in other words, to push as many of their notes into circulation as possible; but the law, which alone authorised them to circulate notes at all, directed them not to circulate more than three times the amount of their capital; or more than they could at all times redeem with specie—it follows, then, that the interest they received on the excess, or surplus issue, was so much unlawfully extorted from the country—By way of illustration, suppose three millions to be the sum they were authorised to issue, and that they actually issued six millions; and we conceive this to be a moderate estimate of the over-issue; in that case, they had, in direct violation of the law, received interest on three million of notes, which they had no right to issue—is other words, had illegally extorted from the people of North Carolina, the enormous sum of a hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year—Money too being the standard of value, the measure by which the value of property is ascertained, the banks, in the most wicked and arbitrary manner, have varied this standard, and altered, at pleasure, the value of property—By first issuing excessive quantities of their notes, they raised the value of property to an artificial standard, and induced the most prudent persons to purchase, by rendering it so easy to obtain the means—then, by calling in their notes, they reduced the value of property, in proportion as they had raised it before, and ruined many good people, some of whom had never dealt with them, by making it impossible for them to pay debts, which, at the time they were contracted, they had ample means to discharge—we are aware that the advocates and apologists of the banks, attempt to justify their conduct, by ascribing it to the operation of the brokers, and U. S. Bank—but what placed it in the power of the brokers, and

U. S. Bank, to operate upon them? It was they themselves that gave them this power, by issuing at first, in violation of their charters, more notes than they were authorised to issue. It was they themselves that gave them this power, by issuing for the sake of unlawful gain, more notes than they could redeem with specie—yet the moment they were called upon to do that, which, from the beginning, they undertook to do—the moment the brokers, and U. S. Bank, required of them to pay specie for their notes, they determined to visit their own misdoings on the heads of the people, and apologize for it, by abusing the brokers and U. S. Bank. We say they have visited their sins on the heads of the people—the fact could be proved by a thousand witnesses, that they are, and have been, in the habit of requiring their debtors to give them specie, or that which is equivalent to specie, in exchange for their depreciated paper—this affords them the means of meeting the demands of the brokers, and U. S. Bank, and of buying up their own notes at Norfolk, and elsewhere, at five and ten per cent less than their nominal value: so long, therefore, as they can compel the people to give them specie for their depreciated notes, and then, with this very specie, can turn round and buy up those notes at five and ten per cent discount, they are directly interested in the depreciation of their own paper. Those who are indebted to the banks, are required to make their renewals every ninety days, and to make them in Virginia, or other money, equal in value to specie; if they pay up a twentieth, it amounts to nearly three hundred thousand dollars, as that is about the twentieth part of the whole debt owing to the banks—the difference in value, between three hundred thousand dollars Virginia money and the same sum of North Carolina money, at the most moderate discount, five per cent in favor of Virginia money, is fifteen thousand dollars—so that every ninety days, the banks receive from their debtors fifteen thousand dollars, amounting annually to sixty thousand dollars, over and above their lawful profits. There is another mode, less direct indeed, but equally severe and unjust in which the people of N. C. are required to pay the depreciation on their banks notes—it is this: nearly all the goods consumed in North Carolina are purchased and brought from other states, where North Carolina bank notes are five and ten per cent below par—our merchants pay for these goods in this depreciated paper, and though they lose the amount of the depreciation in the purchase, they of course make it in the sale of their goods—in fixing the prices of their goods, they calculate the loss they have sustained on the discount of the purchase money, and regulate their charges so as to receive it from the consumer—so that every individual in the state who consumes a single article of imported goods, who uses for instance a pound of Sugar, or a peck of Salt, contributes to defray the enormous depreciation of our bank notes—Think of the amount of goods annually brought into North Carolina, and consumed here, and that those who consume them, lost five and ten per cent upon the amount—what a tax is thus indirectly levied by the banks upon the people of North Carolina—yet many of them do not see it, because they pay this tax to the banks, through the hands of the merchants—they do not see, when they pay the merchant for his goods, that they, in fact, pay the discount which the merchant has lost, on the depreciated bank notes, with which those goods were bought—they stagger under a burden which they do not see—they reel beneath the blow without knowing the hand which inflicts it—their situation resembles that of a man who has been secretly lanced in a vital part, and droops to death, unconscious that his blood is flowing—it is no exaggeration to say that the banks have long fed upon the life blood of the country; and if a firm stand is not forthwith made against them, they will suck the very blood and marrow from the bones of the people—To make such a stand, is the object of this meeting; and none surely can fail to concur in the object of the meeting, but those who are interested in the gains of the banks or those whose independence of mind has been crushed and broken down by their power—As to those who are interested in the gains of the banks, we conceive that argument would be thrown away upon them—and we ask our fellow citizens, who are indebted to the banks, what they can expect, from a timid and time serving course? Have they forgotten the story of Shylock? do they expect compassion and forbearance from creditors, whom the law itself declares have no souls? The expectation is vain—they are so many victims bound and prepared for execution—If they do not burst their fetters, they must be sacrificed—they owe the banks nearly six

million of dollars—where are they to obtain it? In the last twelve months the banks called in half a million of their notes, and they continue most rapidly to reduce the amount in circulation; so that the country is threatened with the entire destruction of its currency—property will then command no price at all, and the banks, getting judgments against the people, will obtain their property for a song—already the country is reduced to the most fearful condition, in consequence of the scarcity of money, nor does the evil fall on those alone who have dealt, and are now dealing, with the banks—each and every man in the community is affected by it, as the ability of every man to procure money is lessened in proportion as the quantity of money in circulation is reduced—the manner in which the banks are reducing the quantity of money in circulation, is obvious—at the end of every ninety days they require those indebted to them to pay up a portion of their debt, and they issue no money to replace that which is thus drawn in—whenever the end of the ninety days comes round, each individual, indebted to the banks, searching in every direction for money to make his renewal, and if there is money within his reach, no matter what may be the terms, he procures it, if possible, and pays it into bank, whence it returns no more—in this way the banks are draining from the country its circulating medium; in this way they operate, through their creditors, on the people at large, and are forcing the people into harsh and severe measures against each other; so that good and substantial citizens are now liable to be sacrificed, for debts, which at the time they were contracted, did not equal one twentieth part of the value of their property—we say, therefore, that the people must either take measures to obtain protection against the banks, at the hands of the Legislature, or one of two things must happen in some short time; that be people will either be driven from their country like a flock of sheep, or that they will resist by force the operation of the banks.

This brings us to the second branch of our duties; which is, as in our discretion might seem best, to protect the people of North Carolina against the improper practices of the banks. The banks have done much injury, for which no effort of human legislation can make reparation, but to protect the people against such evils, as now menace them, the mode is easy and direct—it is at the polls that the ground work of any effectual measure of relief must be laid—it is at the polls alone, that the people can regularly, and effectually express their sentiments on this subject—it is by their votes they must vindicate their rights—it would be vain to bring forward propositions of relief in the legislature, if they were to be decided there, by interested judges or slavish dependents—by persons either seduced by their interests, or governed by their fears—let us therefore, unite among ourselves, and elect to the legislature, men who shall be pledged to bring the banks to a strict account—let us determine to make our elections in this county, turn upon this question—let us at the same time invite our brethren, in the other counties of North Carolina, forthwith to hold public meetings, and adopt similar resolutions—we believe that the people of North Carolina, generally, are prepared for such a measure, and that our example will be followed with eagerness, for the purpose too of procuring a general communication of views and sentiments on this subject between the several counties of the state; let us appoint 5 delegates, and invite the other counties to appoint each as many more, to meet this spring at Raleigh, or some central position, for the purpose of consulting together and devising ways and means to carry these views into effect. We propose, therefore, for the approbation of the meeting, the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved by the people of Granville, in general meeting assembled, that the banks of North Carolina have violated their charters.

2nd. Resolved that the said banks, in violating their charters, have forfeited all the privileges and powers held under them, and that, consequently, they are at the mercy of the people and the legislature.

3rd. Resolved that the evils inflicted by said banks, on the people of North Carolina, have increased, are increasing, and ought to be resisted; and that it seriously behoves the people of North Carolina to take measures for their protection.

4th. Resolved that an independent legislature is necessary to the safety of the state, and that we will vote for such men only, as shall be pledged to bring the banks to a strict account.

5th. Resolved that our brethren, in the other counties of North Carolina, be and they are hereby, invited forthwith to hold public meetings, and adopt resolutions on this subject.

6th. Resolved that the chairman of this meeting appoint four delegates, and be himself a fifth, to attend a general meeting of delegates, from all the counties of North Carolina, to be held at Raleigh, or some central position, this spring, on the subject of these resolutions.

7th. Resolved that the other counties of

North Carolina be and they are hereby requested to appoint delegates to said meeting, and give notice thereof in the newspapers.

8th. Resolved that the newspapers generally, be requested to publish copies of these proceedings.

All which is respectfully submitted by THE COMMITTEE.

At the Court House in Oxford,
Granville Co. State of N. C.
Tuesday, March 4th A. D. 1828.

The report and resolutions were heard with profound attention, and received with the utmost satisfaction by the people. The chairman of the meeting then put the question, upon the adoption of the report and resolutions, by desiring those who were in favour of adopting them, to hold up the right hand, and then, those who were opposed to it, to hold up the left hand; when it appeared that the report and resolutions were adopted by the meeting unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

We, in Granville, await with anxiety the effect of these measures on the other counties of North Carolina—we have made this effort to awaken the spirit of our countrymen, and we trust they will meet it with becoming energy.

MR. CALHOUN.

In the Senate of the U. States, on the 9th ult. the amendment to the Internal Improvement bill, submitted by the Committee on Finance, limiting the appropriation for the surveys to the completion of those that had already been commenced, was determined, by the casting vote of the Vice President, at which time he accompanied his vote, which perhaps might require some explanation, with the following remarks:

"If the system of Internal Improvement cannot be confined, in practice, to objects really of national importance, as contemplated by the act of 1824; and if it must degenerate into those merely local, having no reference to the powers and duties of the general government, it would, and ought, to fall into disrepute. Such had always been his opinion. When the first act making appropriations for surveys passed, he filled the office of Secretary of War; and acting on the principle that no road or canal which had not a direct relation to some one or all of the powers of the government, as stated in the act, he deemed it his first duty, in carrying its provisions into effect, to designate, on fixed principles, the objects which, on full deliberation appeared to be comprehended within its provisions, which were reported to Congress at the next session. The object in making the report, was to make fully known to Congress the views of the Department, in the execution of a trust of so high and delicate a character, to the end, if approved by them, the system might assume some definite form, which might regulate future operations in its execution, and place the whole subject more under the direct control of the Legislative powers of the Government.

With such principles, I cannot hesitate to give my casting vote in favor of the amendment reported by the Committee of Finance. By completing the surveys already commenced, and laying the whole before Congress with an estimate of the expense, it is hoped that some principle may be fixed in making appropriations for surveys hereafter, and thereby, if possible, arrest the liability to abuse from the nature of the subject, which, if not guarded against must end in the overthrow of the whole system."

Secret Service Money.—Mr. J. S. Barbour, while discussing, in the House of Representatives of the U. States, the resolution proposed by himself, proposing to take the power of appointing the principal disbursing and accounting officers of the Treasury out of the control of the President, stated that, during Mr. Monroe's whole administration, there was paid out upon vouchers indicating "secret service," only \$630—whereas, during two years and 9 months of Mr. Adams' administration, there has been expended \$10,624 68. Should Mr. Adams succeed in a second election, and expend "secret service" money in a like proportion during the whole period of his occupying the Executive seat, then will the expenditure incurred for this "service" amount to near \$31,000, upwards of five times the amount incurred by Mr. Monroe.

People's Advocate.

Life of Lord Byron.—It appears that Mr. Thomas Moore had made an agreement with the Messrs. Longman for 2000 advanced by them, to prepare for the press a Life of Byron. In consequence of some recent publications calculated to injure the poet's memory, Mr. Murray wished certain manuscripts in his possession to be incorporated in the work; and proposed to place them at Mr. Moore's disposal, offering him 4000 guineas for the work. This arrangement has been effected with the assent of the Longmans, to whom Murray has refunded the 2000l.

A letter from General Lafayette, dated Jan. 13, to his friend Morgan Neville, Esq. of Ohio, mention of M. Perier, and his wife, a grand daughter of the General, a grand son, and the two boys of G. W. Lafayette, to visit the U. States.

THE TARIFF.

The following is the speech of Mr. CARSON, of this state, delivered in the House of Representatives 2d of April, in answer to his colleague, Mr. Bryan, upon the motion to strike from the Tariff Bill the items of Hemp and Molasses.

After Mr. Bryan, of North Carolina, resumed his seat, Mr. CARSON, of North Carolina, rose and said, that he deeply regretted that his honorable colleague and friend, (Mr. B.) should have made it necessary for him to trouble the Committee with a few remarks in explanation of the vote he should give on the proposed amendment.

His colleague had said by way of argument in favor of the proposed amendment, "that North Carolina would be more injured by an increased duty upon the items now proposed to be stricken out than by any other items in the bill." If this were true, Sir, it would be the imperative duty of every member from that State to vote for the amendment. But my colleague should have confined his remarks to the district which he represents, and permitted those representing other parts of the State, to think and act with respect to the interests of their constituents, as to them might seem most advisable. Sir, I shall decidedly vote against striking out the proposed items, and for reasons which, with me, are equally forcible with those which operate upon my colleague; but I give this vote with a perfect understanding, that upon the final question I vote against the whole bill, immaterial what shape it may be presented in.

But Sir, if we are compelled to swallow this bitter dose, I wish to make it as palatable as possible, and by way of sweetening will vote to retain molasses. And further, Sir, in the general dispensation of benefits which is proposed, and held out, by the friends of this bill on the "American System," as it is called, the interests of all parts of the Union, and every class of the community ought to be looked to, and equal justice done to all. Now Sir, I ask my colleague what other items are there in the bill from which Carolina can expect any benefits except those proposed to be stricken out, and perhaps one other, that of Iron? My colleague is no doubt correct as regards the seaboard of N. C. and the particular section which he represents; but with the western end of N. Carolina it is very different; we have none of the advantages of commerce, and consequently none of the benefits resulting from this lumber and molasses trade; but we have in many parts of N. Carolina, a climate and soil, well adapted to the culture of hemp, and if other articles and branches of industry are to be protected, an adequate protection on hemp would certainly benefit those who might think proper to turn their attention to the growing of that article. [Here, Mr. B. explained, and said: His colleague was mistaken as regards hemp, he had not intended making any argument upon that subject: he had intended confining his remarks to the single item of molasses. He begged leave to assure his colleague, that he was opposed in toto to the tariff on principle.]

Mr. C. resumed and said, he had understood his colleague as having spoken generally in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Maine, which was to strike from the bill both hemp and molasses, and he had thought that hemp was necessarily included. He was gratified, however, to learn that the argument was intended to be confined to molasses. But, my argument, Mr. Chairman, is equally applicable to that article and equally strong. It is of more importance to the grain growers of North Carolina, (and they form a large majority of the population of the State) that this item should be retained in the bill than perhaps any other, and the reasons are briefly these: molasses are imported in vast quantities from the West Indies, and is the material from which is distilled a noxious spirit commonly called in N. Carolina "Yankee rum." No one knows better than my colleague that the whole seaboard of our State is inundated with this poisonous stuff, nor is it confined to the seaboard only, for it is thrown in vast quantities all over the Southern country, and has found its way into as many parts as has their wooden clocks, and wooden nutmegs. Now, Sir, if this duty is imposed upon molasses, it will have the effect to stop in a degree the distillation of Yankee rum, and in the same ratio that the quantity of rum is diminished so will the demand for domestic spirits (whiskey, &c.) be increased; and, in this are the only advantages to be calculated on by the farming community of North Carolina. It appears, Sir, from calculation, or rather estimates which have been made, that there is about eight millions of gallons of rum annually distilled from imported molasses. Now Sir, if this distillation of foreign material was stopped, there would be an increased demand for the spirit distilled from domestic material, to a corresponding amount of gallons; and if any benefits are to result from this "American System" (as it has been christened,) I can see none to the grain grower, except those which may result from such an increased duty upon molasses as will prevent the distillation of Yankee

rum, thereby affording a more extensive market for whiskey.

My colleague has asked, Sir, but asked it rather in a vein of humor, for really I cannot think him serious, "whether we should sit here legislating for the protection of a noxious liquor, which tends to degradation?" meaning whiskey. Now, Mr. Chairman, I appeal to the candid decision of my colleague which is the most noxious, poisonous and degrading in its nature, good rye whiskey, or mean Yankee rum? I will not do my colleague the injustice to say, Sir, that he is in favor of the protecting or American System, but if he should be, what is there that demands in a more eminent degree his protecting care than the health of his constituents? Nothing, Sir. And to that end I call upon him in sober seriousness to banish Yankee rum, and substitute good whiskey.

Mr. C. concluded by saying, that he had not intended speaking upon this question, or upon the bill, but felt called upon by the remarks of his colleague to make these few crude and undigested remarks, in explanation of the reasons which would govern him in his vote upon the motion to strike out hemp and molasses.

I am admonished to conclude by the politeness of my friend from Ohio, who had the goodness to yield me the floor to answer and explain to my colleague.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

The Richmond Enquirer contains the following estimate by a correspondent of the results in the several states of the approaching presidential canvass. The writer, in offering the estimate, says: "I deem no apology necessary for offering to the public a plan and correct statement of the mode of choosing electors for President, in the different States throughout the Union, and in connexion with it, a calculation as to the issue of the election, founded on well ascertained and recorded facts." And he adds, that so far from meriting the charge of partiality or unfairness, he is confident that every man of judgment and candour, who has kept his eye on the whole circumference of progressive political events, will admit that he has not given to Gen. Jackson all the votes that he may reasonably count upon. And yet, notwithstanding his very liberal estimate for Mr. Adams, it will be perceived that Gen. Jackson's election is sure.

The states that vote by general ticket, are as follows:

New-Hampshire	8	Pennsylvania	28
Vermont	7	Virginia	24
Massachusetts	15	North Carolina	15
Rhode Island	4	Georgia	9
Connecticut	8	Alabama	5
New Jersey	8	Mississippi	3
		Illinois	3
		For ADAMS	50
		Missouri	3

For JACKSON 50

BY DISTRICTS.	Votes.	Adams.	Jackson.
Maine	9	9	
New-York	36	16	20
Maryland	11	5	6
Tennessee	11		11

By LEGISLATURE.

South Carolina	11		11
		30	49
By general ticket (see above)	50	90	
		80	138

By General Ticket.	
Ohio	16
Indiana	5
Louisiana	5
Kentucky	14
Delaware, (by legislature)	3
	43

So that there is a majority of 58 in favour of Jackson, exclusive of counting upon rational probabilities; as for instance, the votes of Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Delaware, which would swell his majority to about 101 over Adams.

[This is a large estimate for Mr. Adams. It is undoubtedly more by above 6 votes than he will receive in this state.] Albany Argus.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to a member of the Louisiana Legislature, dated, HERMITAGE, FEB. 9.

I seize upon this occasion to make you and the other members of the committee of the legislature of Louisiana a tender of my sincere thanks for your very kind and polite attention whilst I was in your hospitable city. The liberality and politeness of the Governor and legislature of Louisiana, bestowed upon me during my late visit, are treasured up with the most lively recollections of gratitude, and will be cherished through life with the warmest emotions. Present to them the homage of my high respect, and believe me, &c. &c. ANDREW JACKSON.

Physicians.—At the 4th Commencement of the Medical College of South Carolina, held on the 8th instant, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 32 gentlemen; of whom the following were from this State:

L. Z. Williamson, of Mecklenburg, Gun Shot Wound.
Alexander E. Wilson, of Mecklenburg, Fashion in Medicine.
S. B. Watson, of Charlotte, Nitrogen.
William B. Lane, of Montgomery, Endemic Fever of Montgomery County.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber by Peter Clemmons, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell at public sale, for cash, at the dwelling-house of Peter Clemmons, in Davidson county, on Friday, 23rd of May next, one tract of LAND, containing about two hundred acres, whereon the said Clemmons now lives, together with all the personal property of said Clemmons, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Tools and household furniture. J. A. HOGAN, Trustee.
April 8th, 1828. 413

WAGONERS.

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE.
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.
Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828. 69

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country and villages, that he has located himself in this place, where he intends carrying on House, Sign and ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding, in all their various branches. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the above branches, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Signs will be as neatly painted and sent to order, as on personal application. As the times are hard, the subscriber intends to work as low for cash, as he can live by. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.
NATHAN B. CARREL.
Salisbury, April 18th, 1828. 717

A CONTRACTOR WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, at Rockford, at our County Court, on the second Monday of May next, for building a COURT HOUSE for Surry County; the building to be constructed of Brick, its dimensions fifty feet by forty, its plan to be in the most approved style for a Court House.

G. D. HOLCOMB,
JAMES McCRAW,
LITTLE HICKSON,
JONATHAN WHITAKEE,
Commissioners.
March 5th, 1828. 615

Without CASH, Trade must die!
THE subscriber's limit of indulgence having expired the first day of March, once more, in friendship, solicits his debtors to come forward and liquidate their several debts due him, at or during the May Court next. Those who fail in fulfilling this notice, may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.
EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 714

SEIDLITZ and SODA POWDERS.

WILEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep, a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.
Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1828. 98
N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacologia.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a Negro fellow by the name of ZEFK, about 30 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a stout, well made fellow, has a scar on his upper lip near the corner of his mouth, quite black complexion. It is supposed he will try to make his way for the Western country. Whoever will apprehend said Negro, and deliver him to the owner, near Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C.; or secure him in any jail, so that he can be had by the owner, shall be well rewarded.
DANIEL WOOD.
April 24th, 1828. 12

ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Albert Corpening, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery.
DAVID CORPENING, Executor.
January 31st, 1828. 3mt14

Tailoring Business,

IN STATESVILLE.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Iredeell county, and the adjoining country, that they have commenced the

Tailoring Business
in the town of Statesville, in the shop formerly occupied by S. Lowry; where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business, in a fashionable and durable manner. They will receive the fashions regularly from the North, which will enable them to suit their customers with garments made in the newest style. The public are invited to give us a trial, as we hope to be able to please all who may do so, by the prompt, faithful, and fashionable execution of our work.
JOHN LOCKE,
A. M. POTTS.
Statesville, March 24, 1828. 613

State of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, made at April term thereof, 1828, will be sold, at the court house in Salisbury, on the 24th day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, four LOTS in the great West Square, known in the plan of said Town as Nos. 33, 58, 59, and 60; sold as undivided property of the estate of Hugh Jenkins, sen. to satisfy an equitable claim of Aaron Jenkins against the other distributees of said Hugh Jenkins, dec'd. SAML. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.
April 14th, 1828. 515
This notice should have appeared in 6th number of 15 ult.

A PAIR OF GILT EPAULETS
FOR sale, very low; they have been used but are not much soiled. Apply at James B. Hampton's watch-maker's shop.
Feb. 28th, 1828. 65

BLANK BANK BONDS.
OF the new form now required, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

THE AFFRAY AT WASHINGTON.

We stated in our last, that "an affray took place in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, on the 12th ult. between Gen. Duff Green, and Mr. John Adams, son and private secretary of the President of the United States." It appears we were in error, as to one of the parties: it was Col. Russell Jarvis, the co-editor of Gen. Green, who assaulted young Mr. Adams. The following message of the President to Congress on the subject, and Col. Jarvis's explanation, will afford our readers a view of the whole affair:

House of Representatives—April 17.

"The following Message from the President was communicated by Mr. Daniel Brent, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, acting as private Secretary to the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

WASHINGTON, 17th APRIL, 1828.

In conformity with the practice of all my predecessors, I have, during my service in the office of President, transmitted to the two Houses of Congress, from time to time, by the same private Secretary such messages as a proper discharge of my constitutional duty appeared to me to require. On Saturday last he was charged with the delivery of a message to each House. Having presented that which was intended for the House of Representatives, whilst he was passing within the Capitol, from their Hall to the Chamber of the Senate, for the purpose of delivering the other message, he was waylaid and assaulted in the Rotunda, by a person, in the presence of a member of the House, who interposed, and separated the parties. I have thought it my duty to communicate this occurrence to Congress, to whose wisdom it belongs, to consider whether it is of a nature requiring from them any imadversion; and, also, whether any further laws or regulations are necessary, to insure security in the official intercourse between the President and Congress, and to prevent disorders within the Capitol itself. In the deliberations of Congress upon this subject, it is neither expected nor desired by me, that any consequence should be attached to the private relation in which my Secretary bears to me.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The message was referred to a select committee of seven, composed of the following members: Messrs. McDuffie, Gorham, P. P. Barbour, Oakley, Bell, Ingersoll, and Wiley.

The following is Col. Jarvis's explanation of the affair:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

Learning that the President of the United States had made a communication to both Houses of Congress, stating that his Secretary, while passing from the Hall of the House of Representatives to the Chamber of the Senate, and while charged with a message from the President to the Senate, had been waylaid and assaulted I am induced to believe that such communication relates to a private affair that lately occurred between Mr. John Adams and myself. As one of the parties concerned is an officer of the General Government, and as the transaction may be supposed to involve the rights of both Houses of Congress, and those of the Executive I feel bound, by a consideration of respect to those bodies, to offer to each House a brief statement of the facts, which induced the course that I have pursued.

I lately accompanied a party of ladies and gentlemen on an evening visit to the mansion of the President; among whom were Mrs. Jarvis, her parents, and two young ladies, her relatives. As all the ladies, excepting Mrs. Jarvis, were recently from Boston, and for the first time in Washington, they were desirous of paying the usual tokens of respect to the President and his lady, and made this visit in pursuance of the etiquette usually observed on such occasions. While they were in one of the drawing rooms, with other visitors, Mr. John Adams, the son of the President, declared in their presence and hearing, that, their being at the President's residence on the evening of the 12th inst. was the result of a remark to be heard by those for whom it was intended, and hoped it was so heard. Those ladies and the father of Mrs. Jarvis, who was a political friend of the President, deeming this a gross indignity to themselves, and a violation of the hospitalities of a House to whose inmates they were paying a complimentary visit, he immediately retired. From respect to the lady of the mansion and the company present, I forbore to notice at the time, the conduct of Mr. John Adams; preferring to seek an explanation, after the excitement produced by the outrage had in some degree subsided. I afterwards addressed a note to Mr. John Adams, stating that I had heard of his having made the remarks above mentioned, and that the gentleman who delivered this note was authorized to receive his explanations: believing that, on reflection, he would be sufficiently sensible of what was required by common civility, to offer a satisfactory apology. After reading my note, he affirmed that he did pronounce our presence at the President's on the occasion above mentioned, to be highly improper, considering the political relation which bore to his father; that he had no explanations to give; and that he should decline all correspondence with me on the subject. I will here observe, that I had understood the drawing rooms of the President were open on certain occasions, that the visit above mentioned was made on one of those occasions, to all who were disposed to honor him with their civilities; that I had, on coming to reside at Washington in January last, paid to him the usual tokens of respect; and that while at his house on a former occasion, I met there the most distinguished gentlemen of that political party with whom I have the honor of being associated.

After receiving this answer I did not see Mr. John Adams until Tuesday last, when he approached me at the residence of Mr. Adams, charged with a message from the President to that body. After he had left the Hall, and while he was in the Rotunda of the Capitol, I accosted him, and asked if he had given his final answer to my note; for I still hoped that he might be induced to offer some apology or explanation. On his saying that his final answer was given, I was excited, by his continued refusal, and by a recollection of the offence, to commit an assault upon his person, which assault consisted merely in pulling his nose and slapping one side of his face with my open hand. In doing this, I disclaim any intention of inflicting upon him any bodily injury; for I was totally unarmed, and assaulted him merely in the manner described, while he was provided with a stout cane. I also disclaim any intention of way-laying him: for, our meeting at the Capitol was accidental. More especially do I disclaim any intention of infringing the rights or assailing the dignity of the President of the United States, or either House of Congress, or of any public functionary; or any intention of obstructing an officer of the General Government in the discharge of his official duties. When I accosted Mr. John Adams in the Rotunda, I supposed that he had discharged his official duties, and was on his way from the Capitol, I was not aware that he was charged with a message to the Senate, or was on his way to the Chamber of that body. I viewed the Rotunda as common ground, as a public passage, not particularly within the jurisdiction of either House of Congress, and differing in no respect so far as it related to the rights or dignity of any public body or functionary, from any public street or highway. I know that an assault upon an individual within the public peace, is a violation of the laws; and regret that any indignity should have been offered to a party of ladies under my protection, and in a place where they expected at least the ordinary forms of civility, whereby I was impelled to an offence against the civil authority, which I hope that I may be always disposed to maintain, as a sober and peaceful citizen. But, if either House of Congress shall consider that I have unintentionally or inadvertently violated its rights or dignity, or those of the Executive, by resorting, within the walls of the Capitol, a grievous insult to the ladies of my family, and which insult I choose to consider entirely of a private character, I am ready and disposed to offer any atonement that shall be due to such bodies.

RUSSELL JARVIS.
Fifteenth Street, April 18, 1828.

Salisbury:

MAY 6, 1828.

"Hang out your Banners on the outward walls."

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

We are requested to state, that Mr. Jacob S. Myers will be a candidate, at the next May court, for Sheriff of Rowan county.

We are also requested to state, that Mr. John Beard, Sen. will be a candidate for the same office.

The proceedings of the Jackson Meeting in Wayneville, Haywood county, on the 19th inst. shall appear in our next.

The proceedings of the Jackson meeting in Caswell county, are unavoidably deferred till our next.

Dr. Thomas P. Jones, now editor of the Franklin Journal, in Philadelphia, and late principal of Oxford Academy in this state, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, the Superintendent of the Patent Office, in place of Dr. Thornton, dec'd. Dr. Jones is eminently qualified to fill this office.

Gen. ALEXANDER MACOM, Chief of the Engineer Corps of the U. States, has been nominated to the Senate by the President, as Commander in Chief of the army of the United States, in place of Gen. Brown, dec'd.

During the recent session of the legislature of New-York, a New Court was created for the city of New-York, to be styled the Superior Court of Common Pleas. To fill the bench of this court, Samuel Jones, the Chancellor of the state, Thomas J. Oakley, a distinguished member of Congress, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, an eminent counsellor, have been nominated as Judges. From the great legal acquirements, and high standing, of these gentlemen, this new court will not suffer from a comparison with any judicial tribunal in any of the states of the Union.

Since writing the above, we perceive the nomination of the above persons as Judges, has been confirmed by the senate.

Property in New-York.—The New-York City Hotel was sold at auction on the 8th ult. (to settle the estate of the proprietors) for the sum of \$121,000, to Mr. J. J. Astor, subject to a lease of six years unexpired, at annual rents of \$9,000. The lot and building of the Lafayette theatre, in the same city, was also struck off at \$21,500, to Mr. Yates.

Jones County.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Jones county, friendly to Jackson and Calhoun, took place at Trenton, on the 5th inst.; Risden M. McDaniel in the chair, and Owen B. Cox secretary. Richard Dobbs Spaight, of Newbern, was recommended as a candidate for Elector in that district.

The Guerrero and Lealtad.—Those officers who escaped death on board the Mexican brig Guerrero in the unparalleled battle between that gallant vessel and the Spanish frigate Lealtad, and who were carried prisoners to Havana, have been liberated on parole, and sent home to Mexico. We have been informed that Alexander H. Mac Rae, son of Duncan Mac Rae, Esq., Cashier of the branch of the State Bank at Fayetteville, was unfortunately killed on board that ill-fated vessel, having entered the Mexican service a short time since, and volunteered as a midshipman on board the Guerrero. He was a young gentleman of very promising talents. His death will be an afflictive stroke to his highly respectable parents and relatives.

Jesse Upson, who was tried and convicted at Davidson superior court last year, of murdering his wife in Randolph county, but whose case was carried up to the supreme court, where a new trial was granted,—was again tried at the spring term of Guilford superior court, and again pronounced guilty,—and again an appeal has been taken to the supreme court. We are constrained to believe, with the Greensboro' paper, that "there must be something very unusual in the laws, or the officers that [who] execute them."

The Banks.—We would call the reader's attention to an article, which will be found on our first page, relative to the operation of the Banks in this state. It may be that nothing important will result from these proceedings of the good people of Old Granville; yet it is not impossible that a spirit of hostility against the conduct of the Banks of North Carolina, may thereby be infused into the people all over the state, which will eventually effect an important revolution in the banking system, as now practised upon in the state.

Mr. White: At a company muster of Infantry held in the lower end of Burke county, the 8th ultimo, a vote on the Presidency resulted as follows:

Gen. Andrew Jackson, 115
John Q. Adams, 00...none.

Rowan county, 26th April, 1828.

Major WHITE: At a muster of Capt. Gillespie's company, to-day, a vote was taken on the Presidential question: The Adams and Clay men came forward in their best style, and employed all their art and eloquence to disconcert the Republicans, and make proselytes: the result was:

47 for Jackson and Calhoun;
19 for Adams.

Yours respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

Shocking Murder!—We learn, that on Sunday, the 27th ult. Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. George Long, of Cabarrus county, was killed by a negro fellow belonging to her father, Mr. George Kizer. The fellow bore a bad character, and had been forbidden, by Mrs. Long, to visit her house, which he had been in the habit of doing clandestinely, for the purpose of seeing a negro girl belonging to the family: He consequently determined upon revenge; and on Sunday, about 3 o'clock, while Mrs. L. was passing alone along the road to her father's, the negro rushed from an ambush where he had been lying all day, seized and strangled Mrs. L. with two handkerchiefs, tying one round her neck, and stuffing the other in her mouth. The fellow was apprehended the same day, and confessed the murder. The negro girl was also apprehended as an "accessory before the fact," she having furnished the fellow with food while he was lying in wait, and being privy to his designs on Mrs. L's life. They were both put in prison, and will be tried at the superior court which sits this week in Concord.

THE TARIFF BILL.

After a discussion of seven or eight weeks, the Tariff Bill has finally passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 105 to 94. Owing to the late period of the session, it is not probable the Senate will have time to go through the discussion of the bill before the adjournment of Congress: And even should they have time, it is problematical with us whether they will pass the bill: as it seems, in its present shape, not to be acceptable to any one. The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill:

Yeas.—Messrs. Anderson, of Pennsylvania, Armstrong, Baldwin, Barber, of Connecticut, Barlow, Barnard, Beecher, Belden, Blake, Brown, Buchanan, Buckner, Buck, Bunker, Burges, Chase, Chilton, Clark, of New-York, Clark of Ky, Condit, Coulter, Creighton, Crowsinshield, Daniel, Davenport, Ohio, DeGraff, Dickinson, Duncan, Dwight, Earl, Findlay, Forward, Fry, Garvey, Garrow, Green, Harvey, Healy, Hobbie, Hoffman, Hunt, Jennings, Johns, Keese, King, Lawrence, Lecompte, Leflier, Letcher, Little, Lyon, Magee, Mallory, Markell, Marindale, Marvin, Maxwell, McHatten, McKean, McLean, Merwin, Metcalf, Miller, Miner, Mitchell, of Penn. Moore, of Kentucky, Orr, Phelps, Peiron, Ramsey, Russell, Sergeant, Sloane, Smith, of Ind. Stanberry, Stevenson, of Pa. Steriger, Stewart, Storrs, Stower, Strong, Swann, Swift, Sutherland, Taylor, Thompson, of N. J. Tracy, Tucker of N. J. VanHorn, VanRensselaer, Vinton, Vance, Wales, Whipple, Whittlesey, Wickliffe, Wilson of Pa. John J. Wood, Silas Wood, Woods of Ohio, Woodcock, Wolf, Wright of N. York, Wright of Ohio, Yancy—105.

Nays.—Messrs. Alexander, Allen of Mass. Allen of Va. Alston, Anderson of Me. Archer, Bailey, P. P. Barbour, Barker, Barringer, Bartlett, Bates of Mass. Bates of Mo. Bell, Blair, Brent, Bryan, Rutman, Cambreleng, Carson, Carter, Claiborne, Conner, Crocket, Calpeper, Davenport of Va. Davis, of Mass. Davis, of S. C. Desha, Dorsey, Dratton, Everett, Floyd of Geo. Fort, Gale, Gilmer, Gorham, Gurley, Haile, Hallcock, Hall, Hamilton, Haynes, Hodges, Holmes, Ingersoll, Isaacs, Johnson, Kerr, Lea, Livingston, Locke, Long, Lumpkin, Marable, Martin, McTier, McDuffie, McIntire, McKee, Mercer, Mitchell, Tenn. Moore, Ala. Newton, Nuckolls, Oakley, O'Brien, Owen, Pearce, Plant, Polk, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Ripley, Rivers, Roane, Sawyer, Shepperd, Smyth of Va. Sprague, Tallaferro, Thompson of Geo. Trezvant, Tucker, of S. C. Turner, Varnum, Verplanck, Ward, Washington, Weems, Wilde, Williams, Wingate—91.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24.

Adjournment of Congress.—The time occupied in the debate of the tariff bill, has delayed the business before the House, and all attempts to fix upon a day of adjournment have failed. Yesterday a resolution was adopted to raise a Committee for the purpose. And so far as we have heard an opinion expressed, the 19th of May is preferred. While the House have been engaged in debating the tariff, the Senate have been acting on the business before them, with an assiduity unexampled in the legislation of this country.

Of one hundred and forty-two bills originating in the Senate one hundred and six have been passed, and sent to the House, while that body have sent to the Senate forty-two only.

There are among the general orders in the Senate, - - - - - NONE. Special orders, - - - - - One.

Most of the other business introduced into the Senate has been rejected or indefinitely postponed. U. S. Telegraph.

Lamentable Occurrence.—Messrs. William J. Slidell, Frederick Rodgers, Robert M. Harrison, and Bushrod W. Hunter, Midshipmen in the United States Navy, being on a sailing excursion, in a common sail boat, down the river from Norfolk, Virginia, on the 5th inst., the boat was struck by a sudden and heavy squall of wind, and capsized; and Messrs. Rodgers, Slidell and Harrison, were drowned; Hunter was fortunately picked up by a schooner, before he sunk, and was saved. Young Rodgers was a son of Com. Rodgers, of the U. States Navy.

The Norfolk Beacon says, the deficit of the late German Baker, Treasurer of Virginia, is from 20 to \$50,000. A committee of investigation has been appointed.

Morgan.—The Sheriff of Ontario county, (says the New-York Commercial Advertiser, of the 23d ult.) who was sent by the late Gov. Clinton to demand from the Governor of Arkansas Territory, the surrender of Col. William King, late of this State, who was deeply inculcated in the Morgan business, has returned without success. He was once within a few rods of King, near the line of Texas, but it was believed that information was given which enabled him to escape. King fled soon after the horrible tragedy was enacted; and before his participation therein was known, succeeded in obtaining the appointment of sutler to the remotest of our western military posts.

The late story of Morgan's having been discovered in Asia Minor, is the greatest hum bug that has yet been put forth upon this subject.

Post Master.—The President has removed Richard Bache as Post Master of Philadelphia, and appointed Mr. Thomas Sargent, brother to the Panama Minister, in his place. The President is fond of appointing members of the same family. Alderman Binns has not gained much by insisting upon the removal of Bache. Noth.

NORFOLK, APRIL 16.

IMPORTANT FROM LA GUAYRA. We have received a letter from our correspondent at La Guayra, accompanying a file of the Government Gazette, from the 5th to 19th ult. inclusive. From the letter we make the following important extracts.

"La Guayra, March 21, 1828. We have reports here, that the Ocaña Convention will not meet, in consequence of an order to that effect from Bogota, and that Bolivar left Bogota the 7th of this month for Caracas. Puerto Cabello eight days since declared, with the Governor, Ithara at the head of it, Bolivar Dictator for life—and celebrated the event by firing cannon three successive days. Attempts have been made in Caracas tending to a similar issue.

The whole of this scheme, I have reason to believe, was planned and matured before Bolivar's departure for Bogota last summer, but was only to take effect in the event of his failing to outnumber Santander at Ocaña: It is fully believed that he is President of the Convention, if it has assembled, and that the great majority, with him at the head of it, are for legal and constitutional reform, based upon the great right of a people to govern themselves. I cannot but think that some of the leading men are opposed to the Ocaña Convention from the best of motives, viz. from a conviction that these people are not capable of self-government, and that consolidated power is the safest and best to maintain order and the due execution of the laws.

At the late anniversary meeting of the Bible Society of Caswell county, held in Milton, it was

Resolved unanimously. That relying upon the blessing of God, this Society will make vigorous efforts to supply every destitute family in this county with a copy of the Holy Scriptures within one year from this time.

The committee of citizens of New York, appointed to evince their gratitude and respect to the memory of CLINTON, have published an address recommending to the people of that city, to relieve his family from pecuniary distress.

The "Memoirs of the Right Hon. George Canning, by Dr Styles," is announced in the late London papers.—The author is said to have spared no pains in collecting his materials. The work contains his best orations and arguments, together with many other things illustrative of his intellectual and political character.

Look out how you meddle with Editors.

Mr. William Evans has been fined ten dollars and costs of prosecution, and sentenced to ten days imprisonment, ("to be fed on bread and water") for cow-skinning Mr. Howard, editor of the National Historian.

It is stated in a Boston paper, that Mr. A. H. Everett, Mr. Sparks, Mr. John Pickering, Revd. Dr. Nichols, and Revd. James Walker, are named as Candidates for the Presidency of Harvard University, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Kirkland.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, April 23.—Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 25; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 45 to 50; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 to 4 25; whiskey, 25 to 30.....United States bank notes, 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. premium.

Charleston, April 26.—Upland cotton 8 a 10 1/2; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 27 to 28 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; hives, wax, 22; coffee, 13 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.....Superior Cottons have been sold above our quotations half a cent.....North Carolina bills, 8 to 8 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. ditto.

Petersburg, April 18.—Cotton, 6 to 9 50; tobacco, \$2 50 a 7—refused, 1 1/2 a \$3; corn, 1 1/2 a \$2; bacon, 7 a 8; lard, 7 a 8; apple brandy, 35 a 40; peach 75 a 100 cents.....North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 10 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 2 1/2 to 3; South Carolina bills, 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount.

Cheraw, April 11.—Cotton, 8 1/2 a 10; bacon 9 a 10; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 33 to 40; whiskey 40; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

Camden, April 26.—Cotton, middling to fair, 8 to 8 1/2; fair to good, 8 1/2 to 9; prime, 9 1/2.

New York, April 25.—Corros: the sales, from the 15th to the 23d, inclusive, amount to about 1600 bales, consisting 800 Upland at 8 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents; 500 Alabamas at 9 1/2 to 11 cents; 300 New-Orleans at 9 1/2 to 11 1/2, including a small lot at 12 1/2 cents.

Married.

In Fredell county, on the 18th March, by the Rev. John M. Erwin, Mr. John Eliott to Miss Eliza M. Smith, daughter of Henry M. Smith, Esq.—all staunch friends of Old Hickory. In Lincoln county, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. Henry N. Pharr, Richard T. Brumby, Esq. of Columbia, S. C. to Miss Mary M. Brevard, daughter of Capt. Alexander Brevard, of the first mentioned county.

DIED.

In Camden, S. C. on the 20th ult. John C. Carter, Esq. counsellor and attorney at law. He occupied a high standing in his profession, and was greatly esteemed for his social virtues. In Mecklenburg county, on the 21st instant, after a long illness, Mr. John Dow, an old and respectable citizen, about 70 years of age. In Lexington, Davidson county, on the 9th ult. Mr. Jacob Albright, aged 28 years 3 months and 4 days.

RAN OFF.

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst. an iron gray MARE, supposed to be six years old this spring, about 14 1/2 hands high, thick mane and tail, had on when she went off a draw-reined bridle, and was newly shod all round. She will probably aim to go to Rutherford, in this state; or York district, S. C. Any person giving information of said beast, so that I get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded by me, J. A. MURCHISON. Fredell co. N. C. April 30, 1828. 214

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Worke, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his TAV-ERN. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors. He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. 12 W. KERR. Statesville, Fredell co. N. C. April 14, 1828.

STORE HOUSE IN LEXINGTON.

THE subscriber's Brick Store House in Lexington, Davidson county, is for Rent. It is situated immediately on the north corner of the Public Square, and is one of the most eligible stands for a Store in the place. For terms, &c. apply to B. D. Rounsaville, Esq. in Lexington, or to the subscriber in Salisbury. SAMUEL LEMLY. Feb. 23d, 1828. 93

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to inform the public, that a Vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware. Goods and Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. Hutton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good Vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of Passengers; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. JAMES PATTON, Jr. Philadelphia, March 18/8. Smith's Harf. Sent 22

LAMP OIL.

FIRST quality of Winter Strained Lamp Oil; also, Glass Lamps, for sale, by 97 Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. E. WILLEY & Co.

State of North-Carolina, Fredell County:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1828. Jane Morrison vs. Hezekiah Morrison; Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer and plead, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment be rendered pro confesso. Test: JAS. CAMPBELL, Ck. Prior adv. \$2. 618

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ERONAUT.
WILL stand the present season, now commenced, and to continue until the 1st of August, at my stable in Rowan County, 10 miles from Salisbury, and 7 from Lexington; at the reduced price of eight dollars the season, payable by six dollars within the season; four dollars, prompt payment, the single lead; and twelve dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, due as soon as the mare proves evidently with foal, or the property is transferred. Eronaut will stand in Salisbury and Lexington the four first days of each term of the Superior and County courts; when and where he will not shrink from a comparison with any horse in America, as to symmetry and elegance of form, vigour of constitution and force of muscular power, combined with the finest action. He will be very generally found at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places, or to a small distance occasionally to oblige, for a single day or two, a particular neighbour.

Description.—Eronaut is a fine mahogany bay, with black legs, main and tail, a handsome star and small blaze in his face, seven years old this spring, sixteen hands high; uniting, in a high degree, the size, grandeur and elegance of his sire the imported horse Eagle, with the great substance, power and compactness of the sire of his dam, the imported horse Dion. His great strength of body and limbs entitle him to stand high as a horse of power, and will enable his stock to carry weight at any requisite age, and render them more suitable for the harness, saddle, or draught, the most useful portion of their labour. Eronaut has never been trained to the turf, in consequence of there being no races near him when he should have been trained; yet his great power, symmetry and blood, and particularly the strength of his limbs, have made it evident to the best of judges who have inspected him, that he must have been a distinguished runner if he had been judiciously trained at the proper time.

Pedigree.—Eronaut was sired by the imported horse Eagle, his dam by the imported horse Dion, grand-dam by Expectation, (one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomedes, out of a Shark mare) great grand-dam by Mr. Buchanan's thorough bred running horse Medley, out of a Cedar and Fearnought mare, named Kouli-Kan, a fine chestnut, fifteen hands and a half high. From which it is evident, as far as his ancestry can be traced, he must be very nearly if not entirely thorough bred, and from the most select stock of horses ever known in England and America, as will appear by the following statement:

Eagle, the finest horse that ever was seen, and was the speediest horse at Newmarket, or even in England, since the day of Childers: the above was headed in London, August 1st, 1810, by Thomas H. Morland.

Eagle was sired by Volunteer, Volunteer by Eclipse; Eagle's dam by Highflyer, grand-dam by Engineer, great grand-dam, Cade's Lass of the Mill, by Traveller, Miss Makeless, &c.

We do certify, that the above is the true pedigree of the imported horse Eagle, as taken from the English stud-book. Given under our hands, this 15th December, 1817.

Dion was sired by Spadille, one of the best sons of the celebrated English horse Highflyer; his dam, Faith, by Pacolet, &c. Of Highflyer, it is stated that few horses in England were ever equal to him, and none superior, in united power and action.

Eagle's uncommon performances in England on the turf, entitled him to rank higher than any other horse on the continent of his day; having won 400 guineas at York, beating Kite and Overton, seven subscribers. The same year he won 1800 guineas: he won the Craven stake at Newmarket, eleven subscribers, beating Whiskey, Alston, (first fruits of Ploughboy) Sir Sidney, Robin Redbreast, &c. And after a long and successful career, almost without a parallel in the modern racing calendar, he finally won 200 guineas at Newmarket, carrying 113 lb.; and beat Mr. Watson's b. c. Dreadnought, carrying 78 lb.; and carrying 9 st. beat Sir Charles Bunbury's Eleanor, the finest mare in England, carrying 7 st. 9 lb., &c. &c.

Eagle's colts in England have been uncommonly successful, agreeably to the time of his standing there, which may be seen by the racing calendar; and many of his colts in America have distinguished themselves as eminent runners, in Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and at the City of Washington, as will appear by the annexed certificates of John M. Clay, A. B. Drummond, and Lewis Sherry.

I do certify, that I trained and ran a colt by the imported horse Eagle, when three years old, four times; beating three races out of four; two of the races two mile heats, and two three mile heats, running one of the races in better time than I believe was ever run over the Nashville turf, in any Jockey Club, running both heats hard in hand, without either whip or spur. The race he lost, was owing to his being sick: the same horse he distanced a few weeks after. Given under my hand this 11th February, 1817.

JOHN M. CLAY.
February 12th, 1828.—This is to certify, that I trained the celebrated race mare Lady Richmond; she by the imported Eagle; and ran her two races, which she performed exceedingly well. I have also known her run many first rate races at the different courses, winning at Newmarket, Warrenton, and several other courses, beating good nags, at one, two, and three heats. I also trained an Eagle colt, at three years old, which I found to possess uncommon speed. Given under my hand as above dated.

A. B. DRUMMOND.
In Mr. Sherry's certificate, it is stated, that of the number of Eagle's colts trained, a large majority were winners; and that in the spring and fall of 1819, in Maryland, they were very successful.

The celebrated English horses, Childers, Felipe, Highflyer, Medley, Dion, and Fearnought, all the immediate progenitors of Eronaut, were famed for their great substance or weight of body, and the unusual strength of their limbs, enabling them to run with unparalleled speed and bottom, and to carry the heavy weights born while running for the King's Plate, viz: all under five years of age, to carry 148 lb.; and all over five, 168 lb. Medley ran 4 miles in 7 minutes and 30 seconds, carrying 145 lb. Childers ran 4 miles 358 yards, in 7 minutes and 30 seconds, carrying 148 lb. Eclipse ran 4 miles 350 yards in 8 minutes, carrying 168 lb. Dion ran with such unusual honesty, as to win 4 mile heats twice in one week: he was the sire of Gallatin, Don Quixotte, and several other capital runners. Gallatin was very nearly allied to Pacthemia, the dam of Eronaut, being both by Dion, and both from Medley mares; he was undoubtedly, in my estimation, the best horse

ever produced in North-Carolina, having run two miles in 3 minutes and 30 seconds, so affirmed to me by Mr. Lacy; and carried the heaviest weights, and beat all the best horses of his day, the longest distances, and never failed in his speed or limbs. Although Fearnought, Medley, and Dion, left a numerous stock of celebrated runners, of great weight of body, I have yet to be informed that any of them ever gave way in their limbs, a deficiency always to be apprehended from a light, flimsy race of horses, when they have to carry heavy weight. Eronaut's colts are uncommonly large, fine and vigorous, very generally resembling their sire, in colour, figure and gaiety.

ROBERT MOORE.
March 26th, 1828. 7014

The well known and admired Horse DION.

WILL stand the present season at the subscriber's stable, in the Forks of the Veldin, and at Thomas Gheen's, on Second Creek, 7 1/2 miles from Salisbury, on the Wilkesborough road; and will be let to mares at the low price of five dollars the season, which may be discharged by paying four dollars within the season; two and a half dollars the single lead, to be paid at the time of service; and eight dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, the insurance money will be claimed in every instance as soon as it is discovered the mare is with foal, or the property changed. The season will commence at Thomas Gheen's on Thursday, the 17th inst. and he will be regularly there every ninth and tenth day thereafter, accidents excepted; and the balance of his time at the subscriber's stable. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any.

JOHN LOCKE, Jr.
April 10th, 1828. 5:14

STAGE LINE FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr John Moreing, Jun. respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.

There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, via Pittsborough and Ashborough, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock, p. m. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, a. m. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The subscriber hazards nothing in saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence solicits public patronage.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.
January 8, 1828. 3m14

TEMPLE OF FASHION!

THE subscribers having entered into a partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the

Tailoring Business, in all its various branches, respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they occupy the shop formerly used by Revell & Templeton, and more recently by Silas Templeton, on Main street, a few doors south of the court-house, in the town of Salisbury; and are prepared to execute every species of work appertaining to their vocation, either for Ladies or Gentlemen, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this or the adjacent states.

Having made arrangements for receiving the latest Fashions from Philadelphia and New-York, they will be enabled to accommodate gentlemen with fancy coats and other garments, Ladies with Habits, Spencers, &c. made up after the most approved Northern style. All garments made at their shop, will be warranted to fit well. All orders for work from a distance will be promptly and faithfully executed, and returned in the shortest time practicable. The patronage of the public is solicited, with a confidence of being able to merit it.

SILAS TEMPLETON, SQUIRE LOWRY.
Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 6:13

SPRING FASHIONS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, the Spring Fashions, accompanied by the various colors and forms now in vogue at the North; which will enable the subscriber to suit all, both grave and gay, who may favor him with work: His work shall be better made than any in town, and warranted to fit well.

The subscriber having been appointed by A. Ward, of Philadelphia, as a teacher of his Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, will instruct those who may desire to learn this superior mode of cutting out garments.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.
Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1828. 09

Look at this New Establishment!

THE subscribers have this day entered into a partnership, in the town of Concord, N. C. north of the court-house, opposite the Post Office, to

Carry on the Tailoring Business, in all its various branches, in the most approved, newest, and fashionable style. They have made arrangements to receive the fashions on from the North regularly as they change. From their long experience in the Tailoring business, they hope to afford general satisfaction to all who may give their New Establishment a trial. They also return their humble thanks for the very liberal patronage received from the public heretofore.

G. & J. KLUTTS, in Co.
Concord, March 24, 1828. 6:13

State of North Carolina, Surry county:

IN Equity. March term, 1828: William P. Dobson vs. James P. Walker. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, James P. Walker, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he may appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Test: WINSTON SOMERS, C. M. E. April 1st, 1828. 6:16

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition expensis, for sale at this office,

PONTAY.

FROM THE LADIES' MAGAZINE.

THE TWO MAIDENS.

One came—rith light and laughing air,
And cheet like opening blossom;
Bright gem were twined amid her hair,
And glittered on her bosom,
And pearl and costly bracelets deck
Her round white arms and lovely neck.

Like summer's sky, with stars bedight,
The Jewelled robe around her,
And dazling as the noontide light
The radiant zone that bound her;
And pride and joy were in her eye,
And mortal bowed as she passed by.

Another came—o'er her mild face
A pensive shade was stealing;
Yet there no grief of earth we trace,
But that deep holy feeling,
Which mourns the heart should ever stray
From the pure fount of Truth away.

Around her brow, as snow-drop fair,
The glossy tresses cluster;
Nor pearl, nor ornament was there,
Save the meek spirit's lustre—
And faith and hope beamed from her eye,
And angels bowed as she passed by.

CORNELIA.

THE PROVINCE OF WOMAN.

BY HANNAH MOORE.

As some fair violet, levellest of the glade,
Sheds its mild fragrance on the lonely shade,
Withdraws its modest head from public sight,
Nor courts the sun, nor seeks the glare of light;
Should some rude hand profanely dare intrude,
And bruise its beauties from its native wood,
Exposed abroad its languid colors fly,
Its form decays, and all its odours die.
So WOMAN, born to dignify retreat,
Unknown to flourish, and unseen to great;
To give domestic life its sweetest charm;
With softness polish, and with virtue warm;
Fearful of fame, unwilling to be known;
Should seek but Heaven's applause and her own;
Should dread no blame but that which crimes impart,
The reasures of a self-condemning heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Progress of the Bible Cause.—Some new triumph of this noble cause is announced almost every week. The reports of its progress in almost every part of our land, may be regarded as a sure pledge that the time is near when neglected thousands in this favored country, shall have in their hands that precious Book which is able to make them wise unto salvation.—The Bible Societies of four counties—viz: of Putnam county, N. Y., and of Richland, Harrison and Jefferson counties, Ohio,—have lately resolved to supply all the destitute in those counties, respectively, within a specified time. The whole population of those states and counties, with respect to which similar resolutions have been passed, is 5,351,721.

Providential effects of Whiskey.—At an Irish wake in Perth, U. C. over the body of an old man, when the whiskey had operated, the son and wife of the deceased began to accuse each other with having murdered him. A coroner's inquest discovering marks of violence, gave a verdict of murder, and the son and wife were committed.

The Earthquake.—Our foreign papers received by the last arrival at New-York, give accounts from Madras, East Indies, of the destruction of the fort of Koliteran, where a thousand persons were buried beneath its ruins. The same convulsion had "shivered a mountain in pieces," which falling into the river Rowce, caused the country to be inundated to a distance of 100 coss round. Three thousand workmen were employed in cutting a channel through the mountain; and great apprehension was entertained of the injury likely to be sustained by Lahore, whenever the river should force its way through the channel.

It was also computed that no fewer than 30,000 victims had perished from cholera, in Amritser, Laore and the Camp.

Sir Henry Wellesly, a brother of Lord Wellington, has recently been created a Peer of the realm of Great Britain. The oldest brother inherited the same title from his ancestors, while the three youngest have obtained it either as a reward for their service, or through the influence of friends, and the favor of the court; so that there are now four members of the same family in the House of Lords. It is said that English heraldry does not afford another instance of the kind, except in the case of the royal family.

Farmer's Register

Receipt for making leather water proof

Mix together a quarter of a pound of tallow, three ounces of common turpentine, one ounce of shellack, and one ounce of beeswax. Make the boots or shoes perfectly dry (this is absolutely essential), and warm, and rub them in this mixture, as hot as possible, and repeat the operation every other day, for at least four times successively. The articles thus impregnated will be found perfectly water proof.

Saving.—A man, who thought he lived very economically, resolved at the beginning of this year to keep an account of his expenses, and to let nothing appear in his account book, which he thought he would be ashamed to see in the book of remembrance at the day of Judgment. On the first day of March he found that in two months he had saved thirty-three dollars and thirty-two cents. This is the Lord's money. [Vis. & Tel.]

Curious Manuscript.—A very curious piece of penmanship, which is at present exhibited at the room of the Athenaeum of Philadelphia, is noticed by a paper of that city. It is a sheet vellum, a yard square, containing the books of Ruth, Esther, Job, Songs of Solomon, Lamentations and Psalms, written in the Hebrew character, and so disposed as to form a series of beautiful figures, representing the sacred instruments and furniture of the temple of Jerusalem—the altar, the mercy seat, the cherubim, the candlestick, the tables of the law, the columns and flowers upon their capitals, &c. The work is beautifully written and drawn, and was the exclusive labor of three full years.

FROM THE SCHENECTADY CABINET.

Bobbery—Robbery!! As a country printer was returning—"melancholly and sad"—from an attempted collecting excursion, he was met by a foot-pad, who demanded his money. Why, I am a printer—and you might as well attempt to extract oil from turpids or VARNISH from cucumbers, as to get money from me. A printer, hey! I want none of your oil or varnish—give me your money!! Why, sir, I am a printer, a "type-setter," a type sticker, and money is as scarce as down upon a hog's back. Your types and sticks will not answer my purpose—your money! your money!!—vociferated the bravo. During this dialogue, the "type-setter" stood perfectly composed—"nothing daunted"—with one hand in his thread-bare pantaloons pocket, fingering the contents, which was an old copper two cents, and three tin composing rules. He, however, submitted to be searched—when lo! and behold!! the foot-pad found in one pocket as above described—in another five old types—in another his wallet, which contained twenty-five due bills for various sums; none, however, for more than eleven and eleven pence, and all outlawed by the statute of limitation. He then seized his old beaver, (which contained enough of a necessary ingredient to make at least a barrel of soap) where he found sundry old newspapers, and a bundle of two hundred and fifty accounts for his paper, hand-bills, advertisements, &c. &c. &c. &c.; some of them of several years standing. Thus on discovering his occupation, the robber promised never again to stop a country printer for his money.

If the above is not true, it might be almost every time a "type-setter" goes out on a collecting excursion.

HARVESTING GRAIN.

Professor Schoen, of Germany, says, "every description of bread-corn, when intended for seed, should attain complete maturity before it is reaped; but on the contrary, when corn is to be converted into flour, it should be cut eight or nine days before it be fully ripe." "Experience," says he, "has proved, that such grains as from maturity detach themselves from the ears, always produce the finest plants, from being larger and more perfect in their conformation. The proper time for reaping corn, destined for the mill, is when the grains being pressed between the fingers, yield to it, and become a viscous mass." In some parts of Bohemia and Hungary, this practice has been kept a profound secret, because the flour so obtained was very much sought after, and always brought a higher price than the best flour from ripe corn.

The fable, says Dr. Rush, 'of Prometheus, on whose liver a vulture was said to prey constantly, as a punishment for his stealing fire from Heaven, was intended to illustrate the painful effects of ardent spirits upon that organ.'

"I never judge from manners," (says Lord Byron,) "for I once had my pocket picked by the civillest gentlemen I ever met with, and one of the mildest persons I ever saw was Ali Pacha."

SHADE TREES.
The New York Evening Post says it is well known, "that heretofore, most of the attempts to adorn our streets with shade trees have failed, and the trees have died. The principal reason deserves to be made public, that it may be provided against: it is setting out the young tree deeper in the ground than it originally grew. One inch deeper will destroy it." This is worth particular attention.

FOX HUNTING EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. Peter Lawson, during the winter has caught in traps, and within three quarters of a mile of the market-slip, fifty foxes. Thirty-nine of these were taken on the Collector's grounds, one very near Trinity Church, in the centre of the city, and one on Mr. Waterbury's wharf. Mr. Lawson is now keeping, one black fox, and two grey ones, from which he intends, if possible, to raise a breed of black foxes.

St John's Gaz.

Scotch Comeliness.—The following is the description given by an ancient Scottish author of the duke of Albany, brother to James III. of Scotland: "He was well proportioned and tall in stature, and comely in his countenance; that is to say, broad-faced, red-nosed, large-eared, and having a very awful countenance when it pleased him to speak with those who had displeased him."

MARSHAL BULOW.

"Marshal Bulow, the Prussian General who brought up the army of reserve at Waterloo, and by whom the fate of that bloody day was decided, is now converted to Christ, has given up his military profession, and is prosecuting his missionary labours for souls through Europe, and this under the patronage of the continental Society in London, for the propagation of the gospel in Europe. The marshal appeared in London, at the annual meeting of the Society, and gave them the different badges of warlike glory that he had obtained desiring that they might be devoted to the enlargement of the cause of mercy and truth in the world. He has the simplicity of a little child, whilst he possesses the most undaunted courage. He appears to be very eminently qualified for the work to which our God has appointed him. He is not only diligent in his work, but his usefulness is very great."

The family of the late Gen. Brown left this City yesterday for their future residence at Brownsville, in the State of N. York. It is an act of kind liberality which deserves to be mentioned, that the proprietors of the stages and steam boats through the whole route, of near 500 miles, have by the friendly agency of the Post Master General, tendered to Mrs. Brown the gratuitous conveyance of herself and family from this City to Brownsville.

Nat Intell.

Mr. Green, an English gentleman, gave a ball at Paris on the 11th of Feb. to 120 persons. In the midst of their dancing the floor gave way, and the company fell into the room beneath. About 20 ladies and gentlemen were badly wounded.

The dead man alive!—In May last, the body of a man, supposed to be Mr. Henry Martin, of Georgia, Vermont, was found dead in the road in that town. The parents and friends of Mr. Martin recognized the corpse by the height, features, hair, teeth, &c. and it was removed to his father's house, where the funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, and a sermon was delivered. But strange to tell, the real Henry Martin arrived at Burlington a few days since, and proceeded to Georgia to visit his mourning relatives.

Creek Indians.—Mr. Benj. Hawkins, a half-breed Creek Indian, says an Alabama paper, has returned from the Arkansas, whither he went in company with the emigrating party. He reports, that the main body of the emigrants are much pleased with their location, they finding game in the greatest abundance, and the surrounding tribes of Indians perfectly friendly. Col. Breasley may be expected in a very few days.

It is a fact not generally known, that the tribe of Creeks called the Alabamas actually speak the same tongue as the Osages, and that a large body of them emigrated about forty years ago, whose descendants now form a part of the Osage Indians. How the Alabamas could have separated from the parent tribe, it is now a matter of curiosity to conjecture.

There have been some slight disturbances among the Creeks: a house was burnt, and another one threatened.